

FEES TO FUND PLAN PLEASES CONKLING

Exemption Boards' Head Approves Scheme to Buy Soldiers' Smokes.

"SUN" TOTAL \$29,117.10

Croix de Guerre Wearer Tells How Welcome Tobacco Is in Zone of Fire.

Rocco S. Conkling, who has been detailed by the Adjutant-General to have charge of all the exemption boards in this city, yesterday expressed his hearty approval of the suggestion that all the claimants for exemption who have their notary fees waived deposit this saving to the Sun Tobacco Fund.

"Those persons who want exemption and who are not required to pay their attention fees could put the money thus saved to no better use than to contribute to the Sun Tobacco Fund," he declared. "In this way they will have done something for the comfort of the men who must fight for democracy."

There have been many notaries who have notified the tobacco fund that they will not accept fees if the persons who file affidavits will deposit these for the Sun fund. Many of these men have gone to the trouble of having boxes made for the reception of this money which will be turned over to the Sun.

In the Park Avenue Hotel is a man who knows what American tobacco means to him brought up on the battle lines. He is John T. Briggs of Sevier, Mass., who has just returned from France. Mr. Briggs was decorated with the Croix de Guerre for his work with the American Red Cross ambulance service. He drove his ambulance for thirty-six hours continuously, being under fire the greater part of the time. He is now in the May platoon of the war medal on his chest.

Medal Winner O. K.'s Service.

"The best news I got on arriving in the United States," he said yesterday, "was that the Sun was making a collection to furnish American soldiers in France with smokes. The project is wonderful. It has been almost impossible to get an American cigarette along the entire front. While we had French cigarettes, they are nothing compared to the American product."

"The boys would do almost anything to get a real American smoke. If the people of this country knew what it meant to their soldiers in France they would do everything possible to see that they had plenty to smoke. Our soldiers in France will praise the Sun all their lives for what it is doing."

This is from a man who has just come back from the front. He knows what the soldier's life is like. He knows the shakiness of nerve that comes to men who have the tobacco habit and no means of satisfying it. He knows how it sets up a man before a charge, how it soothes him after he is stricken. He has a first hand knowledge of the curative properties of smokes to men emerging from battle's strain.

Tens of thousands of other there are who have an indirect appreciation of the value that is contained in tobacco. Many of these are smokers, many of them are women, quite a number are children.

Halloran's Girls Chip In.

There is Mary McCarthy for one. She is employed in Halloran's restaurant, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. Miss McCarthy never smoked a cigarette in her life, but she has been observed enough to know the comfort it gives to those who do. She has seen the men who have to go under the stress of the trenches without their beloved tobacco. She has seen the men who have to go under the stress of the trenches without their beloved tobacco. She has seen the men who have to go under the stress of the trenches without their beloved tobacco.

Letters have come to us from all sections of the country. Extraordinary human documents most of them. They tell of a devotion to the cause for which our men are fighting, of the intense desire to do something to help them to the conflict. Every now and again we come across a Mary McCarthy. We find through a contribution that the newspapers at the Grand Central station have become aroused over the fact that our men without the Sun Tobacco Fund would lack their smokes. Their craving represents every one from the blind man under the street to the young man to the aged woman who is willing to drop his papers to carry a bag of tobacco.

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HOUSE WAITS TAX CUE FROM WILSON

It May Be Willing to Raise War Revenue Measure to \$2,500,000,000.

RESENTS SENATE ACTION

Ways and Means Committee Wroth Over Treatment of Various Schedules.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—If President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo exert sufficient pressure toward a greater tax bill than the Senate Finance Committee has agreed upon the House will insist on a measure carrying not less than \$2,500,000,000. The House might be willing to add another \$500,000,000 to that figure, according to members of the Ways and Means Committee.

The Senate Finance Committee without setting the details of the measure virtually has agreed to raise \$1,945,000,000, an increase of approximately \$500,000,000 over the levy agreed upon by the committee before Secretary McAdoo announced the need of \$5,500,000,000 additional war credits. The House bill had then been reduced by the Senate committee from \$1,970,000,000 and the House measure was \$400,000,000 under the mark first urged by Secretary McAdoo.

Thus the Senate committee, faced by \$5,500,000,000 additional expenditures for the first year of the war, agreed to a figure about \$750,000,000 greater than the measure framed by the House before the additional expenditures were announced. The House recognizes in the Senate committee measure a number of improvements in the form of certain schedules and probably would accept certain of the additional taxes which the House politics prevented at the time the measure was before the lower body. For instance, the House revenue raisers will accept the new war profits tax, the provision of the Senate measure as more equitable and a greater revenue producer. They probably will not object to the consumption tax proposed by the Senate committee which the deal to protect beet sugar and cotton made impossible in the House, and they ultimately will recede to the tariff increase by which it was hoped to raise \$300,000,000.

Bank Check Tax Possible.

So much the House recognizes as good in the Senate committee measure, but unless the Senate restores the \$500,000,000 expected from the increased income surtaxes carried in the Lenox amendment the two legislative bodies will remain far from agreement. Some members of the Finance Committee have suggested increasing the normal tax on individual incomes from 4 to 5 percent. This change would net more than \$11,000,000 in revenue, however.

The suggestion which Representative Perkins of Michigan made of but did not formally propose—placing a stamp tax of two cents per \$100 or fraction thereof on bank checks—may be brought forward by the House as a means of bringing totals to within speaking distance of the McAdoo figure.

Forney estimates vaguely that such a tax would net between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000.

Kitchin Rerundful of Poor.

Tax burdens of the poor must not be materially increased in raising the additional \$5,000,000,000 required to carry on the war until July 1, 1918, declared Majority Leader Kitchin, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Ability to pay should be the only basis for the levies on the poor, he believes. The taxes on necessities already contemplated place about as large a burden on the poor man as he can stand. The first and largest advances, he argues, should be made therefore in normal income and excess profits taxes.

If the tax bill now pending will provide sufficient funds to meet expenses until some time early next year, as Administration leaders say, Mr. Kitchin believes Congress should not draft a new tax measure before next session.

McAdoo May Address Committee.

When the Senate passes its version of the revenue bill and asks for a conference the House may determine to send the bill to its revenue committee for revision following the redrafted bill in the form of a substitute for the Senate amendments. But before the Ways and Means Committee probably will have finished its next job of framing bond legislation, and the action of the House on the revenue measure will be regulated largely by the terms of the next bond authorization.

Secretary McAdoo undoubtedly will appear before the committee during consideration of the new bond bill, and at that time will be expected to inform the House how strongly the President will insist on raising a large part of the new credit through taxation bills.

CRANE MAY STAY IN RUSSIA.

Root Commission Member Resigns Relief Post.

Word has just been received here that Charles R. Crane, now in Russia as a member of the Root commission, may be detained there for some months. He has been closely identified with Russian affairs for some time.

On account of his long absence Mr. Crane has forwarded his resignation as treasurer of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. He has been succeeded in this post by Cleveland H. Dodge. The treasurer's office has been moved to 1 Madison avenue, the general headquarters of the committee.

FIRE ROUTS HOTEL GUESTS.

They Flew in Night Clothes When Awakened by Flames.

Fleeing to the street in their night clothes, dwellers in the Hotel Radisson, at Columbus avenue and Eighty-first street, had the scare of their lives early yesterday morning.

Several of the awnings on the fifth floor, blown up, and as the flames dropped, awnings on floors below were ignited and soon set fire to others. Hotel employees fought the flames until firemen arrived, the latter making quick work of the job. When the flames gave the word the frightened guests returned to their quarters.

NEW CHURCH FOR FRESH POND.

The Rev. John J. O'Connell to Organize Parish on Queens Border.

The Rev. John J. O'Connell of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Leonard of Port Maurice, Hamburg avenue and Jefferson street, Brooklyn, has been commissioned by Bishop McDonnell to establish a new parish on the Brooklyn and Queens border in the Fresh Pond road section.

Bishop McDonnell also has made the following transfers and appointments: The Rev. Peter Bernard from St. Boniface, Elmont, to Holy Trinity, Montrose avenue, near Ewen street; the Rev. Francis P. Connelly from St. Paul's, Court and Congress streets, to St. Agnes's Church, Greenport, as temporary pastor; the Rev. William J. Murtell to Holy Redeemer, Freeport.

WHISKEY IN BOND TO REMAIN FOR BAR USE

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REDISTILLATION COSTLY

Beer and Wines to Be Permitted Under License Subject to Revocation.

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Under the prohibition section approved by the conference no more whiskey or other spirituous drinks can be manufactured during the war, which means that the annual production of 253,382,272 gallons of distilled spirits can no longer be looked for to supply the bars. But until exhausted there will in all likelihood be available for the alcoholic thirsts of the country the 250,000,000 gallons of spirits which have been in bond.

Text of the Clause.

The prohibition clause as agreed to follows: "That from and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act no foods, fruits, food materials or feeds shall be used in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes, provided that under such rules, regulations and bonds as the President may prescribe such materials may be used in the production of distilled spirits exclusively for other than beverage purposes, or for the fortification of pure sweet wines as defined by the revenue laws of the United States."

"Nor shall there be imported into the United States any distilled spirits."

"Whenever the President shall find that limitation of distilled spirits or of the use of foods, fruits, food materials or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes, or that the reduction of the alcoholic contents of any such malt or vinous liquor is essential in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of foods, or that the reduction of security and defense will be subserved thereby, he is authorized from time to time to prescribe and give public notice of the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition or reduction so necessitated."

Beer and Wine by License.

"Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall have remained unrevoked no person shall, after a reasonable time, prescribed in such notice, use any foods, fruits, food materials or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors or import any such liquors except under license issued by or determined by him governing the production and importation of such liquors and the alcoholic content thereof. Provided, further, that nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize licensing of manufacturers of vinous or malt liquors in any State, Territory or civil sub-division thereof, where the manufacture of such malt or vinous liquor is prohibited."

The additional section authorizing commandeering for food conservation or military needs, which was adopted as framed by the Senate with its extension to distilled beverages in stock as well as in bond.

As much as the redistillation, it is estimated, will cost more than \$2 a gallon in addition to what would have to be paid to the owners, it is not believed that the President will exercise this authority unless the country is threatened with a serious shortage of commercial alcohol.

The placing of the President's hands on the discretionary power to ban beer and light wines does not in the opinion of any one here place the supply of these beverages in jeopardy. The President is already on record as favoring the poor man's glass of beer.

There seems little doubt that the prohibition features of the conference report will be acceptable to the majority of both houses.

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Thirty Aldermen and Five Palisades Commissioners View Improvements.

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The party left the pier at 12th street and the Hudson River about 10 o'clock and made the first part of the tour by boat. At the north end of the park they were met by automobiles, in which they made the remainder of the trip through the Bear Mountain district and the entire upper end of the park, returning to New York about 7 o'clock last night.

Mr. Perkins' guests devoted most of the tour to inspecting the large number of improvements which have been made in the park within the last year. Chief among these are the camping centers, eighteen of which have been completed under direction of the commission and are now in use, housing at the present time about 2,500 campers.

Each of the five boroughs of the greater city has a Boy Scout camp on the shores of one of the new lakes which have been built during the last year, and are nearly always in use by units of Boy Scouts.

In addition camps have been established by the Shirt Waist Makers Union, New York Scrubwomen's Association and various other labor unions and organizations. The camps are occupied by groups for two or three weeks at a time.

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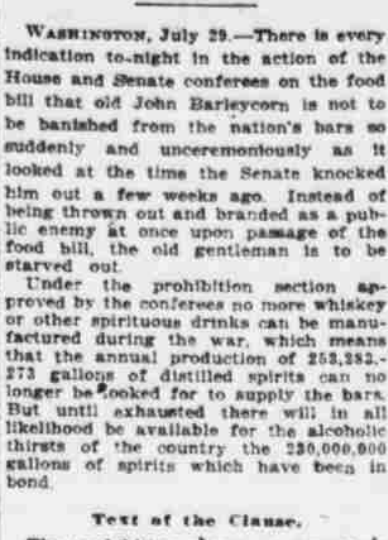
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WAR PORTIONS

"Buy less, serve smaller portions"—Herbert Hoover

RECOGNIZING the necessity of conserving the food supply and preventing waste, the Lackawanna Railroad has inaugurated a system of service in its dining cars which, in addition to the regular portions of the same size as heretofore, provides a smaller portion, the price of which is quoted in connection with each item on the bill of fare under the general caption of "War Portion."

The prices charged for the war portions are approximately one-third less than the average charge for the larger portions.



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